

## 2019 Essay Composition, Elementary and Junior Division:

Name: _			
School:			

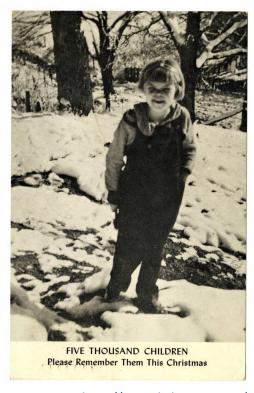
Using the documents provided, your previous knowledge, and use of external sources please write an essay that answers the following question. Essays should have a thesis, supporting points, and a conclusion. If you use sources not provided by KHS, please include a works cited page. Good luck!

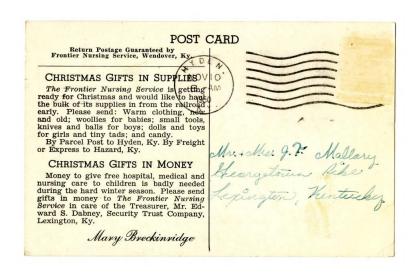
• Using the below sources and your own research write an essay that discuss similarities and differences in healthcare in Kentucky from early settlement to today. Consider how people traveled, medical education, where people lived, and the type of medicine available.

Submission deadline: November 8.

Submission instructions: Email to jennifer.disponette@ky.gov, fax to 502-564-4701, or mail to KJHS, 100 West

Broadway, Frankfort KY 40601.



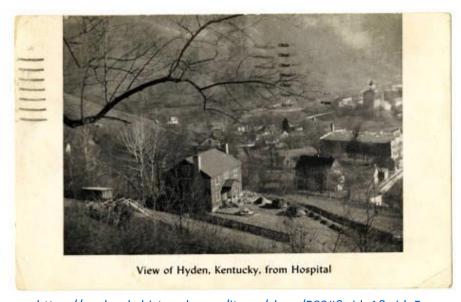


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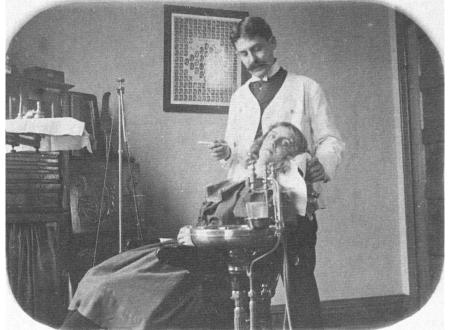


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Ey. Dept. of Health Bull. v.15,no.3, Oct.1942.

KENTUCKY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO MEDICINE JOHN W. KELLY

famphlet

(This article has been prepared and is published as the State Department of Resilla's contribution to the program of Kentneky's Sesquicentennial Celebratica)

must decreased in history of Rentucky, no chapter thines with greater brillinery than that written by its nuclius) profession. From the very beginning, the State's medical near have been pinnears in their field—pioneers in each time a time as the series barrier as were the barrier bedreaded from the bring the description of the bring the content of a wittenness the great Communicallith whose assignmentation we are celebrating this year.

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These pioneers were so numerous and their achievements so many and varied that space does not permit calling anything even approximating the complete roader. All that is attempted here is to mention, without strict regard to chronicogletic acquence, a few of those who incide medical history; to refer briefly to schievements which texed the creduity of the then medical world, and to trace, in barest outline, Escatachy's contributions to the development of modern medicine, cursties and praventive.

Supplicing as it may be to those not familiar with this particular chapter of the State's history, Rentnety's first contribution to medicine had to do with prevention rather than our. Dr. Samuel Brown, a native of Virginia, who settled in Lexington near the class of the 18th Century, had been a standard at Edinburgh University a shoult be time demany an acquence his gooded discovery of smallpox vaccination. Visiting Jeanes in his English beam, he acquested for the time demany and contribution to medicine had been a standard at covery of smallpox vaccination. Visiting Jeanes in his English beam, he cost not from him a quantity of compact surve which he brought back to America, imbedied, it is reported, in two balls of heaven, one carried in safe tool pocket. In 1862, when analipox appeared in Lexington, Dr. Brown successfully vaccinated mers than 500 of the town's ten loss than 500 habitants and an prevented a actions spidentia of the dynamics of the proget back than 500 habitants and an prevented an action of vascination, not only before the procedure had successfully vaccinated mers than 500 of vascination, not only before the procedure had successfully vaccinated by continuity accepted anywhere size in America, b



## Transcript:

"In the history of Kentucky, no chapter shines with greater brilliancy than that written by its medical profession. Prom the very beginning, the State's medical men have been pioneers in their tield—pioneers in as true a sense as were the hardy adventurers who, undeterred by dangers and hardships, fought their way through Cumberland Gap or down the Ohio, to carve out of a wilderness the great Commonwealth whose sesquicentenniar we are celebrating this year. These pioneers were so numerous and their achievements so many and varied that space does not permit calling anything even approximating the complete roster. All that is attempted here is to mention, without strict regard to chronological sequence, a few of those who made medical history; to refer briefly to achievements which taxed the credulity of the then medical world, and to trace, in barest outline, Kentucky's contributions to the development of modern medicine, curative and preventive. Surprising as it may be to those not familiar with this particular chapter of the State's history, Kentucky's first contribution to medicine had to do with prevention rather than cure. Dr. Samuel Brown, a native of Virginia, who settled in Lexington near the close of the 18th Century, had been a student at Edinburgh University at about the time Jenner announced his epochal discovery of smallpox vaccination. Visiting Jenner in his English home, he obtained from him a quantity of cowpox virus which he brought back to America, imbedded, it is reported, in two balls of beeswax, one carried in each coat pocket. In 1802, when smallpox appeared in Lexington, Dr. Brown successfully vaccinated more than 500 of the town's then less than 2000 inhabitants and so prevented a serious epidemic of the dread disease. Thus, in Kentucky was established the efficacy of vaccination, not only before the procedure had been definitely accepted anywhere else in America, but even before Jenner had succeded in fully convincing the medical profession in his own country of the value of his discovery. It is, perhaps, in the field of surgery that Kentucky has made its greatest contribution to curative medicine. On Christmas Day, 1809, in the then wilderness village of Danville, Dr. Ephriam McDowell, who had studied at Edinburgh University in the same class with Dr. Samuel Brown, successfully performed the first ovariotomy recorded in medical history anywhere in the world—an operation which opened the way to all the subsequent developments in abdominal surgery which have brought blessings incalculable to numbers untold everywhere on the face of the civilized globe. The patient was Jane Todd Crawford, resident of Green County, and, like McDowell, a native of Virginia. The courage and the faith of the patient so matched the skill and the daring of the surgeon that the names of the two are indissolubly linked for all time. Three years before, in August, 1806, Dr. "Walter Brashear, Marylander by birth, Kentuckian by adoption, wanderer by nature, surgeon, trader, diplomat and politician, had performed at Bardstown a hipjoint amputation which was certainly the first in America and one of the first in the world. The subject was a Mulatto youth, 17 years of age, a slave at St. Joseph's College. Surgeons in the armies of Napoleon are said to have performed similar operations at earlier dates, but there is no evidence to indicate that Dr. Brashear had read or even heard of their accomplishments."